THE FLOURENS INSURRECTION-SCENES IN THE HOTEL DE VILLE—OVERTHOW OF THE PARTY OF THE COMMUNE.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.] PARIS, Oct. 31-Evening.-From quite an early hour in the morning, and netwithstanding the wind and the pouring rain, the Boulevards and the outside of the mairies were peopled with fresh and evernereasing groups. But one opinion was expressed, and this was condemnatory of the foliy of the military authorities in sacrificing life for no precise object. The commotion and excitement were greatest in the fau-bourgs inhabited chiefly by the artisan class. Here the rappel was beaten, and the National Guards thus unusually summened to arms flocked in force to the places of rendezvous. Toward 12 o'clock, numbers of them directed their steps toward the Hotel de Ville, in front of which were small crowds, apparently waiting to see what might happen. Some seemed to be there by appointment. At about 2, the crowd had greatly aug nented, was even compact. At 24, a pistol-shot was mediately dispersed in every direction, and shouts that the people were being fired upon. Nevertheless, no one seems to have been hurt. A young Lieutenant of the National Guard was arrested by some unarmed civilians and couducted to the nearest guard-house. He was accused of firing one of the shots, and at one moment his life seemed in imminent danger. Threats were also loud and vehement against the Government. The first shot is as cribed to a man in a gray paletot who stood close to the gates of the Hotel de Ville, and whose purpose, in case, would have been to convey the notion that the shots came from the windows of the Hotel. He is said to have shouted immediately after discharging his weapon a revolver-"To arms! the people are being fired Their first fright over, the crowds returned, and with them a number of the National Guard, but without arms, debenching from the Rue de Rivoli, the Avenue Victoria, and the Pont Notre-Dame. Occasionally cries evy en masse!" Placards to the same effect were also iddenly posted on the advertising and other column Gen. Trochu and Jules Simon twice came out and attempted to address the crowd, but the clamor drowned their voices, and they returned into the hotel. By this time a deputation from the promoters of the movement having obtained access to the interior, as received in the Saile St. Jean by M. Jules Ferry, presently supported by M. Jules Favre and Gen. deputation stated that it desired to express the wishes of the people outside. They required explan-ations respecting the delay in communicating to the news of the capitulation of Metz; also respecting the affair of Le Bourget, and lastly, that the Government should resign office. Gen. Trochu answered that Government had received the news concerning Metz only at 10 o'clock last evening; that no order respecting Le Bourget had been given by him, and that the event be regretted. At this moment his voice was drowned by cries of " Vive la Commune! Déchéance! To them Jules [Favre presently replied : " We are quite ready to go." By this time the mob had penetrated into the court yard of the Hotel detVille, funopposed. The troops of the line had withdrawn into the inner courts, as also had the gendarmes. Felix Pyat and Delescluze led the way into the saloon where the members of the Govwere deliberating. Pyat and Deleschuze en deavored to silence the clamor of their followers, but to so purpose. They clambered upon the tables and the bairs, hung on to the draperies, tumbled and crushed and hustled one another, shouting for the Commune. Pvat, Delescluze, Tirard (the Mayor of the Second Arron sement) essayed in turn to speak. "Let us appoint a tions." A discussion then ensued involving a list of names. That of Dorian, President, was received with acclamation. Lists were now written out upon slips of paper and thrown out of the windows to the people below. Similar scenes were meanwhile going on in other valoons. Lists dictated by the mere impulse of the moment, were made out and scattered about, but Dorian was at the head of all for the Presidency. At one of the tables, a group of three citizens was busy writing out and and circulating "decrees." One was for the bringing of Gen.de Bellemare, the author of the strack upon Le Bourget, before a court-martial; another ordered the key en masse. Then the question arose what all this turmoil was about! Whether there existed a vernment at that moment, and if so, where it was Then somebody reminded everybody that the Government for the National Defense had elected itself in a similar manner at the Hotel de Ville, and so the Commune of Paris could constitute itself just as egally. Finally three lists were submitted for the constitution of the Commune. Dorian's name stands at the be names of three probably local celebrities, Joigneaux, avalet, and Greppo, and of Martin Bernard, who, if I yes not mistaken floured in the Orsini business. The third list omlis those gentlemen, and has the following Dorian, President, Louis Blanc, Ledru Rollin, Delescluze Felix Pyat, Flourens, Rochefort, Mottu, Scheelcher, and Victor Hugo. It is a singular fact that Rochefort's name was added last, and after a somewhat persistent opposiion. He and Pyat have been calling each other by very hard epithets lately, and I imagine the two cannot work

ogether. It seems that the names of Louis Blanc and Victor Hugo were used without their permission. Gen. Trechu got away in disguise. A party of Mobiles rescued him. One of the Blanqui band pointed his gun at him, recognizing him by his kepl. His rescuer knocked et off his head, substituting his own cap, and forced him sodily away. M. Picard, Minister of Finance, got off tolerably early in the evening, and while MM. Flourens Blanqui & Co. were writing and issuing decrees-al ountry-M. Picard was adopting the most energetic measures to counteract the sedition. By his orders Place de l'Hotel de Ville was invested by the Mobiles, and the barricades destroyed, which, it seems, There is also a subterranean passage from he great barracks close by, into the Hotel, and through this a strong force was introduced, which came suddenly spon the "Commune" and very peremptorily intimated t the members of it that their game was played out. They st ence gave up, and-if report is to be trusted-made ablect prayers to be spared. Pity was taken upon them and they were escorted to the doors unburt. No names are given, but we are not left in doubt as to the parties I have visited the principal quarters of Paris this aftersoon, and can affirm that the gentlemen of yesterday are nowhere to-day. The Government has the upper hand and will keep it. I have sent newspapers which will com-

SEQUEL TO THE FLOURENS INSURRECTION-THE ARMISTICE QUESTION-FOOD RUNNING SHORT. IFROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT !

Parts, Nov. 3-10 p. m .- Since Monday night, when MM. Flourens, Pyat, and Company, were expelled from the Hotel de Ville, the peace of this metropolis has suffered no interruption. The episodes of that day were numerous—at one time menacing—many ridiculous. It is now quite clear that the movement in favor of the amune was premeditated and preconcerted in most of the details of its execution. When these coups de main, miscalled revolutions, are closely investigated, one is astounded how much of their success is due to momenaudacity and to accident. From the coun of the 18th Brumaire, which placed the destinies of France in the hands of a Bonaparte, to the coup of the 4th Septem ber last, which dethroned the third of the name; from the coup which brought the Convention to an end, to the one which has abolished Flourens & Co., addacity, accident, and surprise, nided by a show of military force have been the chief elements of success. Each has been but a parody, more or less successful, of the first. popular grievance or disaffection, taken skillful advan tage of by one or more bold intrigners; a demonstratio on the part of a section of the people; the invasion of the Representative Assembly or of the Municipality, a decree, and the trick is done. The latest Bonapart regime expired under a blow like this.

What the Flourens party might have done had the powers they attempted to usurp devolved upon them by a popular vote, may be judged of by what they really began to to during the few hours they held in durance some of the members of the Government. They revoked all of them to begin with: then proceeded to displace all the Mayors of Paris opposed to the inselves, and to ap point others, who for hwith commenced their functions One of the new functions ies of the Committee of Public Safety-M. Milliere-cke of La Marseillaise and of Mazas, presented himself at the Ministry of Finance, and nanded, upon the authority of a requisition signed Blanqui, the immediate transfer into his hands of the moderate sum of fifteen millions in Government securities. He was most politely received, invited by M. Picard bimself to walk into an inner room, where he was left to his own reflections, on the wrong side of the door, with the key turned upon him Another decree was signed by all the district Mayors of Commission for the Communal elections; by J. Scheicher, as the Vice President; by M. E. Arage, as Mayor of Paris; and by his adjuncts Fieequet, Brisson, Herisson, and Camagoran. It seems now to be estab-

lished that this decree, fixing for the very next day the election of four representatives for each of the 20 arrondis sements of Paris, was issued in a measure under comput on, and also because the Mayors had unanimously agree to the measure. It was soon issued, for in a very few hours it appeared on all the walls of the city. In the mean time, Government had resumed its functions with its liberty, and another decree appeared side by side with it, signed Jules Favre, prohibiting such a hasty proceeding, and announcing that on Thursday (to-day) the population of Paris would be called upon to vote "Yes or No. whether the municipal elections and that of the Govern-ment should take place at an early day, until which question should be decided, the Government would preserve its authority and maintain order. To prevent disturbances, pickets of National Guards were posted at all the mairies of Paris, and the citizens who came to rote were duly warned away. The order or decree of M. Jales Favre admits, in principle, the right of the citizens to elect their own municipal officers, but this is a different matter from the Commune, in so far as the latter would have been invested with powers to legislate and execute measures for the national defenses, as well as to administer the ordinary affairs of the municipality, whereas the former will simply confine the duties of the Mayors and their officers to local matters, and all will be subordinate to the Mayor of Paris. The whole of the district Mayors are to be subjected to the ordeal of reelection next Saturday, but instead of having each only one adjunct, he will have three. The increase in number is another concession to the Flourens party, and to the popular desire. These facts only prove my previous assertions, namely, that, by timely conciliations of various kinds, the scenes of yesterday might have been avoided. Lest, however, any new equivoque should arise on the precise object of the vote taken to-day, but the precise result of which has not yet appeared, the Government issued a supplemental placard of which the following is the text. It is direct and simple and leaves no room for doubt: "Will the population of Paris, yes or no, maintain the powers of the Government for national defense ?"

This question is prefaced by another declaration setting forth that the Government is auxious the people should fully comprehend the nature of the votes they will be called upon to record to-day and on Saturday, and that the reflection of the Mayors and their adjuncts in the 20 districts of Paris has been rendered necessary in consequence of some of them having tendered their resignation: the Government, therefore, deems it wise to afford the citizens an opportunity of reflecting them, or of selecting others. This step is, of course, an immediate consequence of the one taken by the Mayors on the 31st, convening the municipal elections for the Commune. It shows that the Government is disposed to leniency. It is reported that M. Etienne Arago, Mayor of Paris, will also have to submit to the same ordeal. The impression

paper states its "intention of asking the people whether they will be governed by Messrs. Blanqui, Felix Pyat, Flourens, and their friends, or by the Government of the 4th September, which accepted the painful duty of saving the country." It adds: "The force of the Government is only a moral force; the acclamation of the 4th Septem ber no longer suffices. It must have the sanction of universal suffrage." Further on is another significant passage, to the effect that it declares, before the elections, it will accept a renewal of its powers only upon the condition that it shall exercise it in its plenitude, even in its rigor, and that the 31st October must be the last of such journées." It is therefore clear the Government has not hitherto ted with severity against the disturbing agents who so nearly brought on a 'catastrophe on Monday, because it did not feel itself strong enough, morally, to assume the responsibility it now seeks. The army and the pavy will ote on this occasion, the Government not admitting any distinction between the classes of citizens.

The question of the armistice naturally absorbs much of the public attention. Will it lead to peace! I believe verybody, except perhaps Flourens and Company, de sires it most ardently, but only if it can be secured upo onorable terms-that is, without a sacrifice of territory Upon this point there will be no yielding. The assurant rought by M. Thiers that the neutral powers are really ing matters, of which the proposed armistice is only first step, seems to gratify everybody. That the republic can form of government will be voted, no one appears to doubt. If there be a revictualing of the metropolis,

the contest may continue for some weeks longer.
Our stock of live food is known to be smaller than wa sserted, and we have Winter coming upon us. It is now very cold, and wood and coal are scarce, consequently dear. Up to the present moment we are experiencing privations, but have not suffered much. Ass and horse are not so good as beef and mutton, and dog, eat, and rat are not pleasant as gastronomic possibilities. The boldest defender of the country in danger seems to believe bread and wine will outlive him and other quadrupeds, and that upon bread and wine the garrison and the in habitants of Paris may hold out long enough to obtain rescue from the provinces. Up to this moment we do not know where our provincial armies are. The capitulation of Metz leaves the Prussians free to overrun the country. It is an awful collapse of a power only a short time since considered to be the first military nation in the world. But every effort is being made-rather a very great effort-to organize an effective resistance throughout the land, and it may be a victory is in store which may turn the tide in our favor.

Attempts are being continued to animate us by a little music and occasional dramatic performances. To-day, or rather yesterday, for the chimes of La Trinité have just struck the half-hour after five, of the 4th November, we had a religious ceremony at the Madeleine. Cheru bini's requiem in Ut Mineur, and the funeral march from Beethoven's Heroic Symphony, were the musical selec offertory we had an address from the Abbé Duquerry It was admirably suited to the occasion, and his picture of the desolation of France at the present moment created a great sensation. The Abbé has lost none of his old fire and power of language. The musical depart ment was the gratuitous contribution of the Society of Concerts of the Conservatoire, which mustered in force, and did its part excellently. The ceremony was for the benefit of the wounded, some half-dozen of whom occu pied seats at the side of the left pave. Mdlle, Favart, of the Theatre Français, collected. She seemed to have

LATER PARTICULARS. Files of Paris newspapers to Nov. 4 are resived by the same mail, together with a summary of their contents prepared by our special correspondent. These papers establish a clearer connection between the the mission of M. Thiers than has hitherto been thought to exist. It was certainly an unfortunate con currence of events that M. Thiers should have entered Paris just as Metz had fallen, and the disasters at Bour get had filled the populace of Paris with grief and indig-

On the morning of Tuesday, the 31st of August, the people of Believille and Villete met in groups and disassed the news, and a sentiment of distrust and suspicion was everywhere expressed. The Government had stigmatized the Combat for announcing Bazaine's nego-tiations for the surrender of Metz. M. Felix Pyat had them from leaders in the labor movement. Resolutions of the form announcing Bazalne's negotiations for the surrender of Metz. M. Felix Pyat had boldly replied that he had received the news from Flourens, who had divulged it for the public good, and that Flourens had it from Rochefort, who knew the facts as a member of the Government of National Defense. When the truth was at length admitted by the Government, and the factual surrender of Metz by Bazalne was placarded on the walls, together with the announcement that M. Thiers had come to arrange for an armistice, the reaction was tremendous. Flourens called his chefs de battalion together, and then it was agreed that they should go to the Hotel de Ville, Plourens own battalion accompanying him. The crowd before the Hotel de Ville cried: "No armistice:" "Resistance to death!" He was in the labor movement. The solution as trife of Despotism against Republicanism; condemning the war against the French Republic, sympathizing the enforced annexation of Alsace and Lorraine as an act of tyrannical injustice; demanding of the government of the United States that it should use its whole influence to aid the Republic in France, and to end the war; and calling for the abolition of standing armies an armistice, the reaction was tremendous. Flourens called his chefs de battalion together, and then it was agreed that they should go to the Hotel de Ville, Plourens own battalion accompanying him. The crowd before the Hotel de Ville world.

Mrs. Blake protested against the war in the name of her say, which suffers so terribly from such struggles, and held it to be the duty of all working-people to sustain the villed states that it should use its whole influence to aid the Republic in France, and to end the war; and calling for the abolition of standing armies an action of the United States that it should use its whole influence to aid the Republic in France and Commany, sligmating the enforced annexation of Alsace and Lorraine as an act of tyrannical injustice; demanding of the

has destroyed us; we are sold!" Gen. Trochu cama. forward and made a speech, declaring that Paris was im pregnable, but was received with cries of "Down with chu!" When the new Government was formed, it issued a proclamation, the first paragraph of which was "The armistice is rejected." From first to last a fear that the war was about to terminate by a compromise with Prussta, aroused a sentiment upon which the agita tors of the Commune worked. M. Gustave Flourens in his narrative says:

M. Gustave Flourens in his narrative says:

"Arriving at the Hotel de Ville about 3 o'clock, we met citizens who told us that the levee en masse and the election of the Commune had been decreed, and that MM. Derian and Schoelcher had been appointed to preside over the elections, and form a link between the old government and the new." It appears that during the concusion and excitements the Hotel de Ville an arrangement of that kind was come to, and a placard bearing the signature of M. E. Arago, Mayor of Paris, was issued; a fact which led to M. Arago's subsequent resignation. 4. Flourens proceeds: "We could not be certain of this ment of that kind was come to, and a placard bearing the signature of M. E. Arago, Mayor of Earis, wasissned; a fact which led to M. Arago, Subsequent resignation. M. Fleurens proceeds: "We could not be floted by filling to the filling of the place, and pushed on to the floted by filling to the factor of the filling of also have to submit to the same ordeal. The impression is unanimous that the Government will obtain a large majority.

Up to the present time the authors and participators in the revoit of Monday have been left at large, and up proceedings are likely to be taken against them. By the appeal it is making to popular suffrage for a confirmation—rather a re-confirmation—of its powers, Government is acting with a view to a decisive blow, in the event of a recurrence of any similar attempt. A decree in the Officiel of yesterday sets forth its determination to suppress all disorders in the street during the period of the siege, threatens the immediate dissolution and disarmament of any battalion of the National Guard which shall come out under arms, except regularly summoned for the ordinary exercise, and intimates that the chef of every such battalion renders himself inable to be brought before a Council of War. Another decree dismisses from their posts as Chefs de Battalion, G. Flourens of the 13th, Bauvier of the 13th, Bauvier

M. Rochefort makes a very curious figure in these proceedings up to a certain point, and then suddenly disap-pears. When the Hotel de Ville was invaded on the memorable Monday, and the Commune was denounced by a thousand voices, each person having his own Hst of a new Government, loud cries were raised for Rochefort, who was brought from another part of the building and thrust forward amid the most discordant cries. As soon as he could get into the hotel, where he had to be held up by his friends, he began to say that the Government was cliberating, when he was interrupted with loud cries of No deliberations! No elections! No Commune! Down with Rochefort!" A rush was made at the table on which he was standing, and he was near falling. The cries were resumed-"You are a member of the Govern-ment; begone!" Rochefort said, "I am a member of the people, like you!" "You are a Count. "L like you, am an enfant de Paris." "You are an Aristo. No Rochefort!" M. Rochefort mentioned the neutral Powers and the armistice of M. Thiers, and the words seemed to madden the people, and they cried "Down with Thiers! Arrest him! imprison him! hang him!" Rochefort then retired, and, two days afterward, withdrew from the Government. The Journal Officiel has not noticed the fact, which just transpired in the Rappel, but the Paris Journal devotes a large notice to it, and says that Rochefort left the Government-first, because he objected to their postponing the municipal elections; next, because he entirely opposed to an armistice; and, thirdly, because he had been an occasion of scandal, by revealing the fact of Bazaine's negotiations to M. Flourens. The same urnal says that what he saw and underwent at the Hotel de Ville on the 31st ult., inspired him with a profound contempt for those in whose cause he labored, only to receive unmerited insult. At the Hotel de Ville he was charged with being an aristoerat, a hanger-on of Gen. Trochu. He is said to have exclaimed to a friend in his bitterness, "They are a canalile after all." The rioting, the revolutionary madness, the drunkenness, that day, he says, he shall never forget. It was one of those days of which Victor has said, "Le peuple vient de se dépopu-Eochefort said that his heart rose to his throat. He was always, according to the Paris Journals, withdrawn not only from the Government, but from his old friends at Bellevieu. Jules Favre and Gen. Trochu both wrote to him to return, but he declined, and, to place himself out of the reach of importunity, he has changed his lodging, and his present residence is un

A PEACE MEETING.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of those who denounce the Franco-German war as a crime against humanity and liberty was held at Cooper Institute on Saturday evening, under the auspices of the German Society of Free-Thinkers, the German section of the International Workingmen's Union, the German Social Democratic Association, several French Universal Republican Societies, and various Woman's Suffrage Associations. The following officers were elected: President, Mr. Large; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Greyberg and Stibeling; Secretaries, Messrs. Ward, Balter, Charlier, and Shroe. The President addressed the meeting in French, German and English, protesting against the war. A number of letters were read, most them from leaders in the labor movement. Tesolutions were adopted declaring that the contest had degenerated retainstiff of Description and States.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

THE STOCK IN CHICAGO—THE WHEAT CROP-CORN—PORK—BEEF—WHISKY. CHICAGO. Nov. 15 .- But little remains of our ason of lake navigation, and holders of property in store and arriving, are anxious to move to the seaboard as much of it as possible before the water competition ceases. Shipments from this city during the last week amounted to 47,519 barrels of flour, and 1,303,433 bushels of all kinds of grain, leaving us a smaller stock than was anticipated to carry over Winter. The stocks in store here on last Saturday night were, of wheat, 1,246,086 bushels; of corn, 373,854 bushels; and of other grains, 1,059,226 bushels, being a reduction of nearly 1,000,000 bushels in one week, reducing our stock of grain 940,571 bushels, and leaving it about 140,000 bushels less than it was last year at corresponding date, and considerably less than at any time

bout 140,000 bushels less than it was last year at corresponding date, and considerably less than at any time since the close of navigation last year. Receipts of wheat have largely fallen off, and from some of the largest shipping points in Iowa, dealers complain that stocks in farmers' hands are well nigh exhausted.

The quality of our Spring wheat is very superior since the last harvest, very much the bost for several years past, so that Chicago wheat is now commanding in all markets where it is sent decidedly more respect than hitherto. This is doubtless in part due to a higher standard of grades of inspection than has heretofore prevailed. Our receipts since January 1, are about 2,500,000 bushels in excess of those of the corresponding time last year, and prómise to continue larger during the Winter. All Western eyes are anxiously watching the current of events in Europe, and their effect upon breadstuffs, as with a surplus for export every farmer feels that the price he can obtain must be governed by prices in Liverpool. During the past week or so prices here have advanced about 10 cents per bushel, and many contidently look for a still higher range.

Our corn crop just harvested is probably the best and largest ever produced in Illinois. As yet it moves but slowly; its quality being very superior it requires longer to dry sufficiently for marketing than in other years when it was more or less frost bitten.

In porty packing the season can hardly be said to have fully opened as yet, though city packers have cut about \$5,000 head. It is generally conceded that the hog crop will be larger than last year both in weight and number, but as stocks of meat are very small it may not be prident to expect a decline in prices corresponding with the increased product. Beef packing for a few years past has been largely declining at this point, the demand for the product being very limited; this season's packing will probably be as insignificant as that of last year, which only amounted to 1,200 head, being a less numb

THE CALIFORNIA LABOR MARKET. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7 .- There is not a solitary opening in the State of California, vast as it is, for another clerk, bookkeeper, salesman, half-educated doc tor, mining stock broker, or general adventurer. For the last five years at least we have been telling the world that we are already deluged with representatives of these various non-producing classes, but despite all our protests, the cry is, "Still they come." They are here starving by the dozen, or are "floating on the light atmosphere of circumstance, and trusting to luck." If stick is poked into any hay-rick in the suburbs, a recruit from our vast army of nothing-to-dos is likely to be un earthed. Caution is required in walking around the wharves at night to prevent the pedestrian from stumbling over a nest of them. An empty dry goods box is ury not always attainable where there are so many wan dering preëmptors. Many of this class, like the rascal in the Pleet Prison, make "light and wholesome break fasts" on castaway stubs of cigars, while more take the

morning meal out in sleep.

Were it possible for this city, genrel-like, to grow in a night to the size and commercial importance of New-York, we have almost enough table men here claiming to be bookkeepers, clerks, salesmen, &c., to fill all the openings which the increase would create. Esa Francisco and California suffer greatly by this influx. The calls of charity are certainly as promptly met in this city as in any place of like size in the world; but a line must be drawn somewhere. Hf non-producers, runaways from-home, "ne'er do weels" sons, half-taught professionals, and others, will crowd here-in the majority of cases with only a few dollars, in their pockets-they can mselves nothing but a ghastly welcome to

starvation. There is room in the country on our farms and in our the ax, and for carpenters, blacksmiths, and shepherds; but for non-producers, and men who would rather sponge, shirk, or steal than work, we have not an uncecupied corner. Fach newcoming representative of these classes feels satisfied in his mind that he is not wanted, but he thinks that somehow or other he will be an exception, and that he can squeeze in and make "cheek," ras-cality, "shape," or friends take the place of muscle and industry in pushing him along. But all his calculations

lands in 1868-9, when everybody was expecting a fortune from the competion of the Pacific Estroad; but the speculations, which went up like many-colored rockets, have since copie down like very prosaic sticks, and now both farming lands and city lots may be bought at much more reasonable prices. Money, which used to find ready borrowers at 16 to 18 per cent per annum, is now plenty at 10 to 19 per cent. The solid men of the city, who used to command their even profits as importers, are now going extensively into manufacturing. The farmors, who used to command their even profits as importers, are now asing extensively into manufacturing. The farmors, who used to contivate nothing but wheat, and that in a very shallow and elovenly way, and who used to depend upon the village store for their butter, e.gs, vegetables, soap, bacen, &c., are now attending to a diversity of products, and are much harder workers, and more elbse and intelligent cultivators. Esdironds are making great progress. Two years ago a trip from this city to Sacramento cost is by river steamers; now it can be made by railroad for \$2.50, and by steamer for 31. The California and Ozegon branch of the Central Pacific Esalizoad is quickly building northward through the largest and richest valley of the State, and will soon give us callroad communication with Ozegon. The Southern Pacific Railroad, which is aircady in operation to Gircy, so miles south of this city, is about to be extended rapidly southward; while work with San Joaquin Valley, the Petaluma and the Humboldt Bay Esalizoads, and upon three or four other lines is either progressing or soon will be. Everything on the industrial horizon is indicative of healthy progress and absence of speculation. We have room for thousands of workers, who can still find plenty of the very best farming isnal in the northeru part of the Sacramento Valley, and at the southern end of the Sacramento Valley, and at the southern end of the serra Nevada for \$2.00 to \$5 ner are on the industrial for twe steep and in Sacramento Valley, and at the southern end of the San Joaquin Valley for \$8 to \$15 per acre, and in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada for \$2.50 to \$5 per acre; but we have not even standing room for any more idlets or half edu-cated professional men of any class. The State cries for workers, and protests against any further invasion of "benis."

THE INDIANA STATE DEBT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 16 .- In 1845 the debt of the State of Indiana was, in round numbers, \$14,000,000, of which \$3,000,000 was accrued interest, and was repre sented by 5,6 and 7 per cent coupon bonds, which had been issued for a system of internal improvements-the principal feature of which was the Wabash and Eric Canal. The State becoming greatly embarrassed, and being unable to pay the interest upon her debt, she passed an act during the session of her Legislature of 1846-47, generally known as the "Butler Bill," under the provisions of which she called in nearly all her bonds. For one-half of the principal of the bonds surrendered she gave Indiana State 5 per cent stock, and for one-half of the coupons, overdue and to become due, she gave In diana 24 per cent State stock; for the other half of the bond, principal and interest, she gave Referred and Preferred Wabash and Eric Canal stocks respectively. At the same time she placed the Wabash and Erie Canal in the custody of three Trustees for "20 years from Jan. 27, 1847," for the sole benefit of the stockholders, and pledged her good faith "that the tolls, revenues, and profits of the said canal, and its appurtenances, present and future, . . shall remain and be inviolate and in full force; and the payment of the principal moneys and the in

terest on the certificates and stock intended to be created pursuant to the said act, and this act (supplementary act of January, 1847), and all certificates and evidences of the title thereof, shall be and continue effectual and in-violate by the means aforesaid, until the objects and purposes of the said act, and of this present act, shall be fully accomplished." And so on.

Now, these were positive and comprehensive covenants,

not only restraining the State from every kind and degree of interference with the present and prospective revenues of the Canal, which were the sole security and most sacred obligation to maintain that security and related properties of the contract which constituted the very essence of the contract, were then so well improved upon the minds of her public men that they rereliance of the creditors, but imposing upon it also the

fused to grant charters to certain railroads, "as they would conflict with the interests of the Canal." But public welfare demanding the establishment of the railroad system throughout the State, the Legislature made a law, general in its character, for the benefit of the then new system of internal improvements, and this caused railroads to be constructed that have destroyed the work which the State had covenanted to protect, and for which under the assurances of the State, the stockholders had advanced \$500,000 more toward its completion. The creditors of the State do not complain that the State did what the public economy of a commonwealth required, but they do complain that, having done so much to protect the credit and the interests of the State in her days of adversity, by giving back to her the bends which she lad issued, she cannot afford to delay the adjustment of the W. and E. Chant stocks which she issued for the surrender of her bonds, and which she continues to issue

surrender of her bonds, and which she continues to issue to this day.

The history, the law, and the equity of this debt are plainly in favor of her creditors, but as the State cannot be sued (being soveream and presumed to do no wrong) the creditors have no recourse but to appeal to her sense of honor. And now in her days of wealth and prosperity, and after they have waited patiently until the other half of her debt has been paid, do the creditors dome forward, with the stocks besting it he hames of the Auditor of State, Treasurer of State, and countersigned in New-York by the Agent of State, and bearing the impress of the seal of the State, and saying the impress of the seal of the State, and saying in gold—in many cases the heirs being women and children.

The mode of redress the creditors will leave to the honor and wisdom of her Legislature, but that she is bound by every consideration of justice and honor to no longer defer this matter which so much involves the interests of her creditors and the reputation of her credit is a fact beyond all question.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Seeing a statement in the city papers o the effect that one Col. Alexander Leon of Aux Cayes, Hayti, had arrived in this country in connection with movement in San Domingo in the interest of Cabral, and being interested, pecuniarily and otherwise, in Dominican affairs, I have been induced to make particular inquiries as to the truth of the report, and herewith give you the result of my inquiries:

Col. Fabens, the plenipotentiary in this country of the Republic of San Domingo, states that the rumor is wholly unfounded. Mr. H. H. Goodman, Acting Consul for San extert \$100 from a firm in this city, who have neavy mani-cial interests on the island, for the suppression of one of those manufactured reports; but, as the money was not paid, the story was published. Spofford & Co. were also approached for the same purpose. Only three weeks ago a sensational report of the death of President Baez, by assussimation or suicide, was published here. By the arrival of the steamer Tybee from san Domingo, we find that there was not the slightest foundation for the report, which was pure fabrication, and probably propared in this city.

New York, Nov. 17, 1870.

TAKING THE CENSUS.

70 the Editor of The Tribune. Six: Why should not the Census be taken in one day? Let the city be subdivided so that each deputy or clerk shall have about 250 names. The number of deputies on that basis would be something less than 4,000, or about twice the number of our Police. With sufficient provious notice and instruction, and provided with proper blanks, such a force, if properly appointed and acting simulaneously, would bring in a result freez from error, and susceptible of being readily corrected and supplemented where mistakes and omissions occur. To such an enumeration should be added a column giving the number of persons, with age and sex, lying sick on that day. The value of such an item will be obvious to any such an item will be obvious to any such an item will be obvious to any such as force in the contraction. than 4,000, or about twice the number of our Police.

THE WRECK OF THE DANIEL WEBSTER-A COR-

RECTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Siz: You mention my vessel this morning in connection with the wreck of the schooner Daniel Webster, stating that on the 29th ult. I picked up a boat containing two seamen. I arrived in Galveston on the outh of October, and sailed thence November 2; so there ls a mistake in your secount. I have not picked up a person from a wreck during this voyage.

W. H. KINNEY, Master steamship Virginia New-Tork, Nov. 17, 1879.

of Mallory Line.

THE BALL SEASON.

PROSPECTS IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN. The programme for the season of 1870-'71 is an extremely brilliant one, and promises to afford ununal pleasure to the lovers of Terpsichorean amusement. The most important of the great gatherings of the season will be, so usual, at the Academy of Music, in this city. The price for the Academy for one night is \$1,100, and no good orchestra can be secured for less than \$1,000. Printing, advertising, attendance, and other items, in crease the expenditures to \$4,000 or \$6,000, and even at this rate only a very modest entertainment can be given. Some of the largely-attended balls last Winter cost more than \$10,000, and few fell present time for nine grand entertainments, namely-Jan. 9; La Coterie (hotel clerks), Jan. 11; M. T. Brennan industry in pushing him along. But all his calculations are miscalculations. His game, whatever it may be, has been rung upon us with all its-changes a hundred times, and is thoroughly "played out." Outside of the almshouse, the State Frison, or the highway we can promise him mething.

I have traveled over nearly every part of the United States, and I have lived in ten of them, and I know that I am not departing from train when I say that no State of the Union can offer the workingman a bester chance for independence than California. Its climate is unsurpassed for salibirity, its soil for ferthility, and its people for liberality. And probably it is for these very reasons that so many persons who never did an honest day's work in their lives crowd out here, expecting to make "big strikes" without work. When they tain, the city and State are most unjustly biamed. They line our streets in idleness, and then shallow newspaper correspondents write heiters to Athanic papers representing that the State is a failure.

A speculative furore prevailed in both city and country lands in 1868-9, when everybady was expecting a ferting from the completion of the Pacific Raltroad; but the speculations, which went up like many-colored rockets, have since cause down like very prosate sticks, and how both farming lands and city lots may be bought at minch more reasonable prices. Many, which used to image reasonable prices. Many, which used to find the season of the late of the Arion, Charity, and Oid Guard ball, have the Hop, Jan. 18; Roman Cathelic Orphans, Jan. 12; Bax. 25; Cercle de L'Harmonie Française, Jan. 18; Roman Cathelic Orphans, Jan. 25; Firemen's Ball, Jan. 20; Liederkranz, Feb. 14. The dates of the Arion, Charity, and Oid Guard ball have not yellow the the most into the left of the Bending. Jan. 18; Long the Hop Long that have the Hop Long that he Hop Long the Hop Long that he Hop Long that he Hop Long that he walls of five land the Academy. The ball of the Bennan Coterie (heteleder L'Harmonie Prançaise, Jan. 12; Car Coterie, Jan. 18; Roman Catholic Orphans, Jan. 28; Bax

olent associations, it by social organizations, and f by a political club.

The St. Nicholas, Metropolitan, Grand Central, St. Cloud, Park Avenue, St. Elmo and Grand Hotels age not likely to omit their annual hope. Balls for the benefit of the Dramazic Fund and the Lunatic Asylum are expocized to be fastures of the senson.

In Brooklyn, Sawyer's Assembly Rooms will be occupied Nov. 23 by the Los Enjoyables' Association; Nov. 28 by the Musacola Association Poe. 8 by the Packer Institute; Dec. 25 by the La Favorita Association. Brooklyn Hall will be occupied Dec. 8 by the Ancient Order of Huternians; Dec. 13 by the Sunnyside Literary Association; Dec. 20 by the employés of the Union Ferry Company; Jan. II, 1871, by the Shuetzen Corps. The Arademy of Music will be occupied Feb. 13 by the Twenty-first regiment and Feb. 20 by the Saengerbund Association.

The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company

will immediately begin the construction of an iron true bridge over the Housatonic River, about five miles east of Bridgeport, Conn. Its length will be 1,001 feet, com prising two stationary spans 190 feet long, three stationprising two stationary spans 190 feet long, three stationary spans 163 feet 4 inches long, and a draw 200 feet long. The piers will be of stone, and the columns, girders, and beams of cast-iron. The wrought-from work will be capable of sustaining a tension of 60,000 pounds to the inch. The bridge when finished is to be subjected to a test-pressure of 5,000 pounds per linear foot. The deflection of any part is to be limited to one inch, and when the weight is removed, all parts of the bridge are to resume their original position. The cost of the iron superstructure will be \$140,000. Including the piers and approaches, the cost of the bridge will exceed \$300,000. It is to be completed one mouth after the close of navigation, in the Winter of 1871-72.

THE VACANCY IN THE BOARD OF POLICE. Michael J. Shandley, Senator Michael Noron, ex-Supervisor Walter Roche, Morgan L. Jones, Police Justice Dowling, and other prominent politicians, have all been mentioned in connection with the Police Commissionership, but the chances are now strongly in favor of the appointment of the Hon. Thomas Coman, President of the Board of Aldermen, in consideration of the fact that he has been a candidate for Resister, for Sheriff, and for other high positions, and in each case has stood aside to make room for other prominent candidates. Judge Dowling has asserted that his influence will all be cast in Mr. Coman's favor, and the present chances are that Mayor Hall will eventually appoint Mr. Coman to this position, thus recognizing the right of the lower part of the city to a representative in the Board of Police. have all been mentioned in connection with the Polico

THE METHODIST FAIR. The Fair of the Ladies' Union Aid Society,

the Aged, closed on Saturday evening. Various costly gifts were voted to prominent ministers of the Church, including a beautiful agm-chair to the Rev. Dr. Foster, President of the Drew Theological Seminary; a chair to the Rev. A. H. Wyati, another to the Rev. Dr. Ridgaway, a parlor-clock to the Rev. Dr. Newman, Chaplain to Congress, and a dressing gown to the Rev. Dr. Foss. In the contest for the gold watch, presented by Tiffany & Co. to St. Luke's Church, the Rev. Mr. Harrower, pastor of St. Luke's Church, the Rev. Mr. Harrower, pastor of St. Luke's Church, St.; sentering, & The managers of the Central Church, St.; sentering, & The managers estimate the total receipts at from \$15,500 to \$20,000. eld at Apoilo Hall, for the benefit of the M. E. Home for

Joseph Robinson, No. 236 West Twentieth-

THE COURTS.

THE RAMSAY JERIE WAR-THE CASE RESTORED TO THE CALENDAR.

Judge Brady on Saturday opened the default taken by the Eric Company in the suit of Ramsay agt, the Eric Railway. When this case was called be fore Judge Barnard at Special Term, Mr. Ramsay de clining to proceed, judgment was given for the Company, with leave to Mr. Ramsay to open the default on a day fixed for the settlement of the judgment. A motion to open the default was heard before Judge Brady, sitting at Chambers, and the following is his opinion;
The dismissi of the complete in the setting by default at the lat October term is not conclude a new first the setting of the set

THE NORTH STAR COLLISION CASE

The arguments on appeal in the admiralty case of Commodore Vanderbilt agt. Reynolds and others, owners of the steamer Elia Warley, were concluded or Saturday before Judge Woodraff. In 1863, a collision oo curred off Long Branch between the North Star and the Eila Warley, sinking the latter and entalling a loss of about \$150,000 on her proprietors. The claim on the part of the Ella Warley is that the North Star was inside of inshore her, and that she ported and ran into her. The owner of the North Star, on the other hand, claims that the positions of the two vessels were exactly reversed, and that the Ella Warley had the inside track sign-boarded, came out, and thus caused the collision. Further, it is alleged, that the collision was the result of incompetence and drunkenness on the part of the crew of the Warley, and Commodore Vanderbilt chaims 255,000 damages. The cause was tried in the District Court hat term, where it was held that the officers of the Ella Warley were incompetent and to blance, and the libel was dismissed, with judgment for the North Star in \$55,000. An appeal is now made to the Circuit Court, and Judge Woodruff will render his decision in a low days. inshore her, and that she ported and ran into her. The

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS

Adolph Mart and Charles E. McGill were brought before Commissioner Davenport, Saturday, on a charge of advertising counterfeit currency for sale. The lefendants and six associates, Charles Bruff, Samuel Pierence, James Cisco, James Nelson, George Mitchell, Fiorence, Jam.-Clico, James Nelson, George Mitchell, and J. W. Gilbert, occupied a room at No. 697 Broadway. The officers, who were watching them, remitted a small sum to this office last week, and received in return a box containing a quantity of counterfeit money. Mark and McGill will be examined to-day.

COURT NOTES.

Frank Duffy, charged with having illegally registered in the Twelfth District of the Sixteenth Wa has been discharged. Judge Troy of Brooklyn on Saturday

sentenced Thomas Harvey to State Prison for eighteen months for burglary and grand larceny. Owing to the last Thursday and Friday of this month falling on legal holidays, the General Term of

the Marine Court is postponed until Monday and Tues-day, Nov. 28 and 29. Mandles Burgher, foreman of Philip Hambleburger, eigar manufacturer in Columbia-st., has been

held to await the action of the Grand Jury, on a charge of selling unstamped cigars. In the Supreme Court, Circuit, Kings County. Mary Cunningham sued Marcus Bass to recover \$10,000

damages for injuries inflicted on her by the bite of de lendant's dog, and recovered \$304. Nathaniel J. Gilbert, Assistant Postmaster at Spuyten Duyvil, arrested last Friday by two of Col.
Whitley's detectives, was brought before Commissioner
Davenport on Saturday, and committed in default of
\$10,000 ban, on a charge of robbing the mails and dealing
in counterfeit money.

Margaret Joyce made application before Judge Gilbert for a decree of divorce from her husband, Henry Joyce, to whom she has been married one year, on the ground of cruel and inhuman heatment, and of his alleged improper conduct with her first husband's daughter. Case sent to a referce.

In the suit of Peter Lyman agt. The Steam Propeller J. L. Hasbrouch, &c., brought to re-cover the value of the sloop Venus and her cargo, sunk by a collision in the Hudson River near West Point, at midnight, Nov. 27, 1869, Judge Benedict finds that it the fibel must be dismissed, with costs to be taxed

The wills of the following persons were proved before Surrogate Veeder last week: Thomas B. Lots of the Town of New-Lots; Jacob Kitzer, Edward Rasie, Aivah H. Gowdy, Eliza Ann Wood, and Frederick Fag, all of Brooklyn. Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following persons: Joseph Gefger of the City of Frankfort, Germany; Rosannah Lyons of the Town of Flatbosh; Tromas Siechan, Henry Jeffries, Phebe Ann Swan, Catharine Jones Jacob Hudson, Jainel L. Adams, Peter Sampson, Ann J. Lott, John Jeffries, Phebe Arn Swan, Catharine Jones, Jacob Hudson, Jahiol L. Adams, Poter F. Walling, and Francis H. W. Joesting, all of Brooklya. Letters of guardianship of the persons and estate of Sopia Lonas were granted to Win. M. Lomas; of Maria L. Gorman and Jennie A. Gorman to Cathaline & Broown, and of John Cardona to Richard Roserie, all of

COURT CALENDARS-Tree Day. SUPREME COURT-CHARR

COURT CALENDARS.—Trus Day

Suprama Court—Charmens.—Barov, J.—Opens at 10 a. m. Calendars

all Monday November Motors Calendars

Mill Monday November Motors Calendars

141. Eric Karlass Co. agt. Estos.

40. Millskie egt. M. rick.

185. Patterson agt. Van Herren.

187. Michell agt. Best.

184. Lune agt. Vagorr.

187. Loo le agt. James.

184. Lune agt. Vagorr.

189. Sephens agt. Charlesson, J.—Opens at 11 a. m.

140. Osgood agt. Toglits.

131. Selephens agt. Morren.

144. Sprager agt. Dever.

145. Singer agt. Dever.

146. Fundars gr. Limino.

150. Fundars gr. Limino.

151. Medys agt. Helson River R.

162. West agt. Cray.

163. West agt. Cray.

164. O'Shivan ag. Ponils Mail

165. West agt. Cray.

165. Sentine agt. Chart.

165. Sentine agt. Coler.—Challies—Part.

165. Rester agt. Coler.

166. Coleras agt. Calendars

167. Neel agg. Coleras at 194.

168. Coleras agt. Calendars

169. Medica agt. Calendars

160. Fernas agt. Calendars

160. Fernas agt. Calendars

161. Sentine agt. Coleras—Challies—Part.

162. Neel agt. Calendars

163. Medica agt. Calendars

164. Value agt. Calendars

165. Sentine agt. Calendars

165. Sentine agt. Calendars

166. Value agt. Calendars

167. Neel agt. Calendars

168. Value agt. Value

169. Medica agt. West of.

169. West of.

169. Medica agt. West of.

169. Medica agt.

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2013. Kavaningh et. Wieles.

2013. Kavaningh et. Wieles.

2014. Merica agt. Kockerbarber &

Novean Street Mung Ch.

2014. Million agt. Street.

2021. Fisher agt. Lemanners.

2021. Fisher agt. Lemanners.

201. Martin agr. No. 101.
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Sepumos Courty—Thea. Them.—Part I.—MicCons J.—Opena.
301. Martin agr. Bruya.
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305. Mathewa et al.
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306. Birth agr. Third Aven.
406. Birth agr. Third Aven.
407. More agr. Third Aven.
408. Greente mit Rosemolock.
108. Hurten mit Rosemolock.
109. Mathewa mit Greente Mit Rosemolock.
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427. Quintly agt. O'Brien.
427. Delto agt. O'Brien.
123. Bello agt. O'Brien.
124. Par' occurre act. Lyding.

Citis, Gallagher agt. Callagher. " oil. Pount agt. Wolf.